

# THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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THE COUNTRY COURIER,  
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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

*Latest from Europe.* By the arrival of the ship Ann-Alexander, Capt. Allen, from Dublin, London papers to the 2d, and Dublin papers to the 8th December are received. Official notice is given in the papers for Parliament to convene on the 28th January.

Several alarming riots have taken place at Spa-fields, in the neighbourhood of London, in consequence of the want of employ and scarcity of bread stuffs. About 20,000, it is said, were on the field. The following extracts are made :

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.

## STATE OF ENGLAND.

We were right in our conjecture yesterday relative to the Spa-fields Meeting. An express has brought tidings the most important to town. They will be found in the subsequent columns. It will be perceived that there has been rioting of a very alarming nature in London. Every fact, of which we are at present possessed, increases our anxiety to see the details which the next packet will bring.

### *Further decline in the price of Grain.*

The London Markets have not taken their stand at the prices last quoted. A further and a very considerable fall took place in grain on Monday. It is thus noticed in the *Courier* of that day :—

"Wheat experienced a decline in price this morning at Mark-lane, of from three to four shillings a quarter."

### THE MEETING AT THE SPA-FIELDS.

#### ALARMING RIOTS.

[From the *Courier* of Monday.]

Between eleven and twelve, crowds of persons proceeded to Spa-fields, where there might be at first about 3,000 persons. In the fields was a coal-wagon, upon which were mounted about twenty persons, chiefly in the dress of sailors. Several flags were displayed; two tri-coloured ones, on one of which was the following inscription:—

*Nature, Truth and Justice!*

*Feed the Hungry!*

*Protect the Oppressed!*

*Punish Crimes!*

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On the second tri-coloured flag no inscription.

On a third white flag was inscribed, in red letters, the following :—

*The brave soldiers are our brothers, treat them kindly.*

Many had bludgeons, and others pockets full of stones.

One person in the wagon then addressed the Meeting in the following strain :—" I am sorry to tell you our supplication to the Prince has failed. He, the father of his people, answered—" My family have never attended to Petitions but from Oxford and Cambridge, and the City of London." And is this Man the Father of the People? No—Has he listened to your Petition? No.—The day is come. (*It is, it is, from the mob.*) We must do more than words. We have been oppressed for 300 years since the Norman Conquest. If they would give you a hod, a shovel, a spade, and a hoe, your mother earth would supply you. (Aye, aye, she would.—*Loud applause.*) Countrymen, if you will have your wrongs redressed, follow me.—(That we will—*Shouts.*)

" Wat Tyler would have succeeded had he not been basely murdered by a Lord Mayor, William of Walworth. Has the Parliament done their duty? No.—Has the Regent done his duty? No, no. A man who receives one million a year public money, gives only 5,000*l.* to the Poor. They have neglected the starving people, robbed them of every thing, and given them a penny; ox bones and cold soup!—Is that fare for Englishmen? Is this to be endured? " Four millions are in distress; our brothers in Ireland, (quoting the words of the seditious hand-bill issued last Thursday,) are in a worse state; the climax of misery is complete—it can go no further." (It shall go no farther, was clamoured out by the mob.)

The persons on the wagon then descended with the flags. The Constables immediately laid hold of the flags. Some persons attempted resistance, and two were therefore taken up forthwith, and sent to prison. The Constables succeeded in getting one of the flags.

When the second flag was displayed, it was supposed that it headed Mr. Hunt's procession, and there was a loud huzza, which stopt one of the wagon orators for five minutes.

At the end of the last speech, inviting the populace to follow the speaker from the wagon, a great many rushed from the fields, and took the direction of Newgate-street, Holborn, &c.

At five minutes before one, Mr. Hunt arrived in a tandem, and began to address the populace. But we defer what he said for the present, in order to pass on to other scenes.

The crowd that first left the fields proceeded with a flag at its head to Newgate-street, and Holborn. There they procured arms. At one shop they forced arms and powder to be given them, and fired some discharges in the air.

Mr. Egg, the gun-smith, opposite the *Courier* Office, is shut up. The shops in Fish-street, Ludgate-hill, and Fleet-street, are closely shut up. There is a report that one man has been shot who would not give arms.

It is now two o'clock while we are writing. Shops are shutting up. We shall make some further Editions.

#### SECOND EDITION.

*Courier Office, half past 2 o'clock.*

The mob, about 600 in number passed about half an hour ago down Holborn-hill, Skinner-street, and Newgate-street. In Skinner-street, they forced open the door of a gun smith, named Peckwith, for arms. A shot was fired from the house, which wounded one of the populace. Having got arms (about 700, as is said) they continued their course, passing down Newgate-street, breaking windows.—One shop, a cheesemonger's, had its windows broken.

Among the clamours of the mob, one was “Down with the press; let us destroy the Printing Offices and property of several Papers, which they named; (ours was among the number.)

The Horse Guards, about fifty, have just passed our office, in full gallop to the City.

Proceeding into the city, the mob went to the Royal Exchange, where several were shut in and made prisoners. From the Royal Exchange they were to go to the Corn Exchange and to Whitechapel. Mr. Beckwith has been taken to Newgate, to protect him from the mob. A letter has just been sent to the Home Department for troops, as a threat of attacking Newgate has been made.

By this account it will be seen, that the mob divided themselves into different parties, each threatening mischief. They threaten among other things, to release Lord Cochrane from the King's Bench Prison.

We know that government have taken such measures at the points threatened, King's Bench Prison, Tower, Newgate, Bank, &c. that none of the menaces can be carried into execution. And riot and disturbance will end in bringing down, as they ought to do, upon the heaps of those instigating or acting in them, ruin and punishment.

*City, half-past two o'clock.*

Considerable alarm has been excited by a crowd coming down Cheapside with colours flying, and several armed with guns, and

other means of offence. Opposite the mansion-house they fired off a musket. The ring leaders were immediately secured, and three or four carrying colours, in attempting to escape, were hurried into the Royal Exchange, and secured. The Lord Mayor has issued a proclamation for persons immediately to proceed home in quietness. The great proportion of the mob dispersed, taking the way to Mile-end. They attempted to raise disturbances near the Bank, but a large detachment of soldiers immediately shewed themselves.

The Corn-factors at Mark-lane took the alarm, and early shut up the market; the Exchange, and all the public places in the city, have been shut up. Large bodies of the Horse-Guards are stationed in every direction.

*Three o'clock.*

More troops have just gone into the city; others down Gray's Inn-lane. Every Magistrate is on the alert, and all the Police Officers and Constables at their post.

It was the shopman of Mr. Peckwith who was wounded; he was shot in the thigh, and his wound is said to be in a dangerous state.

#### THIRD EDITION.

*Half-past three o'clock.*

The mob have gone to the bottom of the Minories, and broke open a gun-maker's shop, from whence they took arms, guns, pokers, &c. The guns they loaded and fired in the air, to ascertain that they were serviceable. Shortly afterwards a few Dragoons appeared, and cleared the principal part away, retaking some of the muskets and pikes.

There is a strong party of military in the Tower, artillery, and all in readiness.

The first effort at disturbance in any part of the Metropolis will be speedily and effectually put down, so judicious have been the measures adopted by Government.

DUBLIN, Dec. 4.

Two English Mails arrived yesterday, bringing London Journals of Friday, and Saturday, and French to Wednesday last inclusive.

It was expected in London that the Bank of England would commence paying off, in specie, all its out standing notes, issued previous to 1812. The low price of bullion makes the present a favourable time for such a proceeding.

We believe we are fully warranted in saying, that the Bank of Ireland is prepared to resume its payments in specie to any extent which the example of the Bank of England might render prudent or necessary.

*Government of Ireland.*—Earl Talbot is nominated to go to Ireland, as successor to the present very respectable Lord Lieutenant; Lord Grenville was also a candidate for the situation, on the interest of Mr. Canning, but

Failed in his application.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A report having been mentioned in the *Morning Chronicle* to-day that Earl Talbot was about to succeed Lord Withworth, in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, we have to statethat Lord Withworth has no intention of relinquishing the Lord lieutenancy of Ireland at present.—*Courier.*

The celebrated count Rostopchin, governor of Moscow, in 1813 who is now in Paris, had the honor of being admitted to his majesty, the king of France, with whom he remained half an hour.

Baron Tripp, a distinguished officer, formerly aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and since attached to the Prince of Orange, blew out his brains at Florence. The causes of this desperate act is not known.

We find in the Courier of Friday the Following paragraph :

" We have the pleasure to state, that the corn market is on the decline, notwithstanding the bounties offered in France for the importation of grain, and the certainty of the distillation not being stopped. In the opinion of the best informed, corn will decline very considerably—One effect from the late high price will be, that every effort will be used in foreign countries to ship supplies to Great Britain.

Although we have had no fresh arrivals of any grain since Monday, the wheat trade was heavy this morning at a decline of 2s per quarter. Barley fully maintains Wednesday's prices, on account of the scarcity at market. Oats were heavy sale, but no cheaper. In peas, beans, and other articles there is no alteration.

" We had no fresh arrivals this morning. Fine Oats sold at Monday's prices. Fine old Barley and Beans, had any appeared, would have fetched better prices, but there was very little business doing, as buyers appear to be waiting for supplies. In other kinds of grain there is no alteration."

We subjoin some notices respecting grain from the foreign papers.

Accounts from Nuremburg mention a fall in the prices of grain in different parts of Germany.

A letter inserted in the Journal of Upper Garonne of the 19th of November announces, " Government has bought corn from other countries, which will arrive at the different ports of the kingdom."

Tumultuous assemblages on account of the high price of grain, are stated in the letters to have taken place at Beauvoir and Languere.

The Journal of Grenoble, of the 19th, publishes the following article—

" The Emperor of Morocco has just written to the King, offering to permit corn to be exported from the ports of his kingdom to Marseilles, in any quantity that should be ne-

cessary. His Majesty has answered this Prince with his own hand, thanking him, and accepting his offer. This fact has been communicated to us by a person in this city, worthy of faith, and well informed."

LONDON, Nov. 27.

It is officially announced in last night's Gazette, that Parliament is to meet, for the dispatch of business on the 28th January.

Yesterday information was circulated, purporting that grain had become extremely scarce in Holland; that the prices were rising there; and that the purchases lately made there for this country would certainly enhance those prices still more. Fortunately we had the means of checking this statement, by reference to the actual prices current;—and upon investigation we find that corn, far from rising in price there, has been gradually falling, from the 21st October, when it was 595 florins per last, down to the last advices of the 19th instant, when it was 540 florins.

*From the Mediterranean.*—By the ship Emily, arrived at Norfolk, from Gibraltar, we learn that the American Squadron under the command of Com. Chauncey, was cruising off Naples, the middle of December, all in good condition.

#### WAR between England and Spain.

We learn by the British brig Mohawk, Capt. JOHN B. AVEILHE, arrived here yesterday evening from Havana, that the British frigate Active, which went from Jamaica some time since to demand the Specie forcibly taken from the wreck of the British sloop of war Tay, by a Spanish government vessel; had returned without effecting the object of her mission. It was the current opinion at Havana, when the above vessel sailed that a RUPTURE between the two governments would grow out of this occurrence. Letters received in town yesterday from Havana, via Savannah, also mention that such a result was very probable.

Charl. City Gaz. Feb. 15.

#### From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 20.

In the Senate, yesterday, various business was done which shall be hereafter enumerated.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted for consideration a resolution in the following words;

*Resolved,* That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate a copy of the correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of Spain, relative to the subjects of controversy between the two nations, except such part as he may deem improper to disclose.

The object of this motion may be inferred from its words. We wish we may be deceived by common report, in believing that the information this resolution will produce is of more importance than is generally expected. On this subject, however, a day or two will probably enlighten us.

*From the Albany Argus of Feb. 18.*

**Tribute to patriotism.**—We now have it in our power to present to our readers the addresses of his excellency governor Tompkins to Gen. Mooers and Brown, on the occasion of presenting them, in the capitol, with the swords voted them by the legislature, as a token of gratitude for their meritorious services, and the replies of those distinguished citizens.—There were present at this interesting ceremony most of the members of the legislature, and a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen of the city. Preliminary to presenting the swords, his excellency the governor addressed the audience as follows:—

*Fellow citizens!*

The senate and assembly of this state have directed me to communicate their approbation of the conduct and services of officers who distinguished themselves in the late war, and to present to them memorials of public approbation and gratitude.

I avail myself of this occasion to discharge in part, the trust your representatives have confided to me.

In entering upon the performance of this interesting duty, the occasion impressively requires a fervent acknowledgment of gratitude to the Great Arbiter of nations, for having inspired so many patriots and heroes to devote their services and their lives to the cause of freedom, and for having crowned our efforts in two successive struggles for independence with signal success.

*Address to Major General Mooers of the New-York Militia.*

SIR—The senate and assembly of this state, penetrated with a high sense of your service through the course of the late war, have requested me to present you a sword.—Although your revolutionary sacrifices and merits are preserved in the recollections of your countrymen, yet the more immediate inducement to this distinguishing mark of public approbation, was your eminently brave conduct at Plattsburgh, in the campaign of 1814. One prominent object of the enemy in that campaign, was to penetrate with his northern army the waters of Lake Champlain, and by a simultaneous attack on the city of New-York, from a junction through the Hudson, and thus sever the communication between the states. Situated as we then were, no event would have been so fatal to the union and independence of the country as success in his enterprize.—When we reflect with what confidence his northern army advanced, and on the vast superiority of his land and naval forces, we are astonished that he was not crowned with an immediate and easy victory. A severe but triumphant contest terminated in the conquest of his whole fleet. His land troops also were driven by a small corps of regulars and an inconsiderable body of New-York

militia and Vermont volunteers, to a precipitate retreat. The deeds of Commodore Macdonough and his gallant comrades have crowned them with imperishable renown;—and the conduct of our land force, both in resisting the assaults of the enemy, and in annoying him in his flight, reflected the highest honour to the officers and soldiers. The inestimable advantages to this state and to the nation of that glorious victory, are duly estimated, and the names of those commanders who co-operated in achieving it will live long in the recollection of a magnanimous and grateful people.

Accept, sir, this trophy, awarded by your fellow-citizens as an acknowledgment of the meritorious and distinguished part you took on that occasion, and, with the sword, receive an assurance of my most respectful regard.

*Answer of Major General Mooers.*

SIR,—I am deeply impressed on the occasion, and wish not to disguise my sensations of gratitude to the constituted authorities of this state, for the honour they have conferred on me, and sensibly feel my inability to express to your excellency suitable acknowledgments.

In early youth I entered into the revolutionary war, at the close of which I retired to the banks of the Champlain, where the achievements, to which your excellency refers, took place. I have passed through different grades of office in the militia to the rank I now hold. The duties enjoined on me by law, and the orders of your excellency, the rights and liberties of my county, conspired together to rouse me into more than common energy on the occasion to which your excellency has particularly referred. I called my division into service, and co-operated with the regular troops to repel the invading foe. That my conduct, and my companions in arms, should be so favourably noticed by your excellency and the honourable the senate and assembly, with an unanimity particularly gratifying, excites a sensibility that I have no words to express.

I accept this token of respect, sir, and the gratifying expressions of approbation with which your excellency has accompanied the same, with unfeigned thanks, as well to the honorable the legislature, for the partial notice of my humble endeavours, as to your excellency, for the manner of commencing it, and for the continued confidence you, sir, reposed in me—And may the honour be ascribed to that invisible Being that governs the ways of men and of nations.

Your excellency's constant parental attention to the means of securing our exposed frontier, and your public and distinguished services, have not only entitled you, sir, to mine, but to the applause and gratitude of the whole country.

*Address to Major General Brown.*

SIR.—The representatives of the people of the state of New-York have made me the organ to communicate their approbation of the conduct and services of the Niagra army, and to present to you, its distinguished chief, a tribute of public gratitude for the meritorious services rendered by you in the late war.

The important incidents, sir, of your military life, have crowded on each other in rapid succession, but they have been numerous and brilliant.

At the commencement of the war you entered the field an officer of the militia of this state, and in that capacity led the fearless corps which so gallantly repulsed the combined attack on Sacket's Harbour. Although N. York mourns the loss of many of her bravest sons, who in that conflict nobly fell, yet the victory obtained was invaluable to the country and crowned all those who earned it with unfading wreaths.

The skill, bravery and conduct which you there displayed, evinced such exalted qualities as to induce your immediate elevation to a high rank in the army.

Your public career, from the acceptance of that flattering homage to the period of your investment with the chief and responsible command of the celebrated army of Niagara, is marked by zeal, military genius and patriotic devotion. The unequalled exploits of 1814, will be subjects of admiration to the remotest generations; and your name will for ever retain an effulgent lustre in the galaxy of brave men who shared with you the toils and the honors of that campaign.

The first great victory which immortalized the banks of Niagara was gained at Chippawa, when Europe's best appointed troops were vanquished in open combat by inferior numbers of inexperienced but unconquerable freemen. Triumphs of equal lustre succeeded each other until the final discomfiture of the adverse army by the sortie from Erie.

For this last action, which for profound skill and masterly execution, has never been surpassed, a grateful country has awarded to you and your generous companions in the achievement the palm of glory.

But in glancing at the feats that have blazoned the reputation of that gallant army the memorable battle of Niagara, by its peculiar radiance, forcibly attracts the eye and demands the most particular attention. Amidst a host of terrors, heightened by the gloominess of night and the cascade's roar, the American soldiery, animated by you, undauntedly rushed on the foe and bore down the columns of the firmest veterans.

Well may we be proud of such country men! so venerated and embalmed are the memories of those who fell: so esteemed and beloved the characters of the survivors; so

impressive and inspiring the uniting and moral effects of their heroic devotion, that should a hostile force again approach our shores, millions of blades will leap from their scabbards and gleam defiance on the foe.

To that theatre of glory will the artists of future times repair, and ponder on the the most picturesque and grand exhibitions of nature, and the noblest subjects of history for the pencil.

The bard will there  
"—Consecrate, in his immortal strain,  
Brave patriot souls in righteous battle slain."

There will he catch the sublimest themes to rouse the human passions. Borne by the powers of fancy, he will blend the majesty of the surrounding scenes with the contemplation of the deeds of those valiant men who signalized themselves on the waves and banks of Erie—who overthrew embattled legions on Chippawa's memorable plain, and who, with the battle's blaze, vaulted Niagara's canopy with a splendid mid-night rainbow, till his wrapt imagination will burst forth in an epic torrent, impetuous as the foaming rapid—resounding as the cataract's thunder.

Oft will the genius of America unfurl the roll of her heroes, and, pointing to the names of those who for her so freely poured out their blood, will exclaim, with conscious pride "these are my greatest ornaments."

Long as  
"The banner of freedom continues to wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

will she mourn the intrepid Spencer, the valorous Wood, the heroic Gibson, the patriotic Davis, the courageous Swift, and the other sainted warriors whose spirits sunk to rest on the consecrated banks of Niagara.

Receive, sir, this token of the confidence and gratitude of your fellow citizens. It will always be amongst my most grateful recollections, that in the most trying scenes of my public life, it has been my greatest blessing to have yours, and the friendship, confidence and support of many of your martial companions; and I express not more my own than the feelings of my constituents, in wishing, that the residue of your life may be as useful and honorable as the past, and that its close may be the commencement of celestial repose.

*Answer of Major-General Brown.*

SIR—You will perceive how difficult it is for me to express my high sense of the obligations I feel to this great state, for the honor conferred upon me by voting me this sword; and to your excellency, not only for the friendly zeal manifested on this occasion; but for having first ordered me upon command, and for the undeviating support which I have always received from you during the most trying periods. The sentiments which such conduct has impressed upon me, will cheer

the gloomiest moments of my life, and be the last to leave me when life itself is departing. The moral power created during the late war, by the elevated counsels which prevailed in this capitol, extended to every American—It was felt upon the Niagara, and the soldiers who had the good fortune to act upon that splendid theatre, have associated with their proudest recollections the name of New York.

The praise your excellency has been pleased to confer on the troops I have had the honor to command, is just; they have always endeavoured to do their duty; and to me it affords the highest of all enjoyments to see that their country awards to them its meed of approbation—it was a passport to glory to be united to such men. The gallant spirit of those who made arms their profession and of those who, under the most appalling circumstances, voluntarily assumed the dangers and privations of military life, has reflected a lustre on their leader far beyond his own humble merit.

As I hold your good opinion in high estimation, the favorable view that you have been pleased to take of my conduct is grateful to me; but I must recollect that your excellency measures my military character by the scale of friendship. I always remembered that the government of my country subjected itself to great responsibility in assigning to me the office of general, so in turn I believed it to be an incumbent duty not to shrink from any responsibility imposed upon me. To this sentiment aided by the distinguished men with whom I have had the happiness to be associated, and the undoubting confidence with which I have always viewed the unequalled qualities of the American soldier, is my military fortune, whatever it may have been, under God, to be ascribed.

#### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

#### INTERNAL DUTIES.

The order of the day, on the proposition to repeal the Internal Taxes, having been announced, a motion was made to postpone the orders of the day, in order to take up the annual Pension bill. This motion was supported by Messrs. Calhoun, Chappell, Taylor, Forsyth and Southard, and opposed by Messrs. Williams, Fletcher, Webster and Cannon, in an animated (conversation, rather than) debate, and was negatived, 67 votes to 65.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, on the resolution to repeal the Internal Duties.

Mr. Sheffey withdrew a motion he had previously made to amend the resolve, so as to

read nearly as follows: "Resolved, That the army shall be reduced to six thousand men, and the acts laying Internal Duties, &c. be repealed."

Mr. Jackson made a motion, which he said he felt constrained by imperious necessity to offer, to prevent a further waste of the time of the House on a proposition which could lead to no result, to lay the resolution on the table.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Desha, Hardin and King, and supported by Mr. Hulbert. On the one hand it was said the proposition was of great importance, on which every one had made up their minds and were probably ready to decide. On the other hand, the importance of the subject was admitted, but the possibility of deciding it definitively at the present session, either one way or the other was denied.

The yeas and nays having been required on the motion, some gentlemen expressed other reasons for their votes.

Mr. Lumpkin said he was disposed to vote for the repeal of the Taxes, but being now altogether convinced that the discussion would consume the whole session, without the possibility of arriving at a practical result he felt himself obliged to vote for a postponement of the subject.

Mr. Fletcher exhorted the gentlemen in favor of the repeal, not to be deterred, by the considerations presented, from voting against this motion. He hoped they would march boldly up to the question, so that the House would for once, take the side of the people.

Mr. Mason, on the other hand, under the impression that the continuance of this discussion would prevent the transaction of any other business at the present session, asked how the members of this House, on their return home, could account to the people for the discharge of their duty? We are sent here, said he, to perform legislative acts; and it is not he who exclaims that he is the friend of the people; that best performs the duty of a Representative; but he who endeavours to discharge his duty conscientiously and effectually.

Mr. Alexander was in favor of laying the resolution on the table; not that he was opposed to a repeal of the taxes but he should conceive it mere pretension, at the present period of the session, to vote for the resolution.

The question on laying the resolution on the table, was then taken, and resulted as follows:

For laying it on the table	77
Against it	78

Mr. Hulbert spoke at some length in decided opposition to the repeal, on the broadest grounds.

Mr. Forsyth, conceiving that it must now be obvious to every gentleman, that no re-

sult would flow from this proposition, at the present session, moved to try the sense of the House to postpone the resolution to a day beyond the session.

After some conversation on this motion, the question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and decided in the negative, as follows :

For the postponement	77
Against it	83

Mr. *Pickens* moved to amend the resolution, by adding to the end of it these words—"and the duty on salt," so as to repeal that duty also.

This proposition gave rise to much debate, in which Mr. *Kilbourn* particularly spoke at considerable length, in opposition to the amendment, but in favor of the main proposition.

The question on the proposed amendment, was decided by Yeas and Nays, as follows :

For the amendment	91
Against it	67

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. *Sheffey* and Mr. *Randolph*, renewing the discussion of yesterday, made a number of remarks on subjects not perhaps immediately connected with the proposition before the House, but which had been introduced into the debate.

Mr. *Forsyth* spoke at some length, and decidedly, against the passage of the resolution, as well because of the state of the country and of our finances, as well as of the impolicy of annihilating entirely the system of internal duties.

A motion was then made to adjourn and negatived.

Mr. *Mills* moved to amend the resolution so as to make it provide that the duties on brown sugar, coffee, bohea and souchong teas, imported spirits, and one or two other articles, should be reduced one half.

Another motion was made to adjourn which succeeded.

And the House adjourned, about five o'clock.

#### TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The Appomattox River Lottery, "second class"—(headed, by authority of the State of Virginia.)

Having received information that the drawing of this lottery was suspended near two years ago and is likely to remain so.—For the satisfaction, and by the desire of several holders of tickets in this state, we are induced to request the Editor of the "Petersburg Intelligencer," will be so obliging as to impart some information on the subject thro' the medium of his paper.—We have been offered some *very severe* "remarks on the mode in which this Lottery" has been conducted, but decline publishing them 'till we hear, from Petersburg, the true state of the business.

#### For the Courier.

MR. EDITOR.—A series of papers have lately appeared in the *Evening Post*, under the signature of *Cautus*, to prove that if a debtor does not pay his debts he ought to be imprisoned for it.—Mr. Coleman, the editor, is of a different opinion, "and undertakes to show that imprisonment for debt is an *unjust and unwarrantable punishment*, and ought to be abolished."—I do not wish to engage in this dispute, or involve you in it, and am content the parties should go on until one or the other of them, being beaten, shall acknowledge it and give up; and will only express my own opinion so far, as that I think Mr. Coleman must, at the outset, maintain, there have been cases where persons, according to the general tenor of their lives, sober, industrious, frugal, honest, prudent, never departing from correct principle or practice, and however humble their condition, yet respected as possessing real *worth*, and consequently, if unable to pay their debts, have become so by *misfortune*, and willing to surrender up whatever estate they may have left for the benefit of their creditors, have still been imprisoned by them for the deficiency.

A. B.

*Extract of a letter from Albany, dated Feb 21, 1817.*

"His Excellency Governor Tompkins, has sent in his unqualified resignation as Governor of this state, which will be announced to the Legislature to-morrow."

One of the 74's to be commenced immediately, is to be built at Gosport—one 74 and a frigate are to be built at our Navy Yard.—Col.

ALBANY, February 21.

A Bill to release the Trustees of Columbia College, from the condition of an Act passed by a former Legislature, granting to that Institution the land situated within the city and county of New York, known by the name of the Botanic Garden, (which condition is, that said College be removed to that place or its vicinity within twelve years from the date of that Act) was taken up this morning. On its third reading, the Bill was rejected, after considerable debate—55 to 41.

A Bill granting certain privileges to disabled Firemen in the city of New-York, which passed the Assembly some days since, has this morning passed the Senate.

Bills to incorporate Banks at Geneva and Auburn, were taken up in committee of the whole. The question on the first enacting clause of the Bill for the Geneva Bank was carried, 62 to 38. Before the committee had passed on all the sections, a motion was made to rise and report, and the house adjourned.

Contrary to my former opinion, I am now

induced to believe, that the several Banking Bills before the house will pass.

*Latest from England.*—By the arrival of the British Packet Queensbury, from Falmouth, (Eng.) papers a few days later have been received. The following articles are copied from a London paper of Dec. 10.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

#### CITY ADDRESS.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor, attended by Mr. Alderman Goodbehere, the recorder, sheriffs, city officers, and several members of the common Council proceeded to Carlton-House, where they presented the following Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, seated on the Throne.

*To his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

The humble address and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the common council of the City of London, in Common Council Assembled.

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

We, his Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness, to represent our national sufferings and grievances, and respectfully to suggest the adoption of measures which we conceive to be indispensably necessary for the safety, the quiet and the prosperity of the realm.

We forbear to enter into the details of the afflicting privations and sufferings that every where exist; the distress and misery which, for so many years, has been progressively accumulating, has at length become insupportable. It is no longer partially felt nor limited to one portion of the empire, the commercial, the manufacturing and the agricultural interests, are equally sinking under its irresistible pressure, and it has become impossible to find employment for a large mass of the population, much less to bear up against our present enormous burdens.

We beg to impress upon your royal highness that our present complicated evils have not arisen from a mere transition from war to peace, nor from any sudden or accidental causes, neither can they be removed by any partial or temporary expedients.

Our grievances are the natural effect of rash and ruinous war, unjustly commenced and pertinaciously persisted in when no rational object was to be obtained—of immense subsidies to foreign powers to defend their own territories, or to commit aggressions on those of their neighbours—of a delusive paper currency—of an unconstitutional and unprecedented military force in time of peace

—of the unexampled and increasing magnitude of the civil list—of the enormous sums paid for unmerited pensions and sinecures, and of a long course of the most lavish and improvident expenditure of the public money throughout every branch of the Government:—all arising from the corrupt and inadequate state of the People in Parliament, whereby all constitutional control over the servants of the crown has been lost and parliament have became subservient to the will of ministers.

We cannot forbear expressing our grief and disappointment, that notwithstanding your R. H's gracious recommendation of economy, at the opening of the last session of Parliament, your ministers should have been found opposing every proposition for lessening the National expenditure, and that they should have been able to obtain majorities to support and sanction their conduct in defiance of your R. H's recommendation, and the declared sense of the nation, affording another proof of the corrupt state of the representation, in addition to those facts so often stated and offered to be proved at the bar of the House of Commons, in a petition presented in 1793, by the hon. Charles, now Lord Grey, whereby it appeared that the great body of the people were excluded from all share in the election of members and that the majority of that Hon. House were returned by the Proprietors of Rotten Boroughs, the influence of the Treasury, and a few powerful families.

We can, Sir, no longer support out of our dilapidated resources, an overwhelming load of taxation, and we humbly submit to your Royal Highness, that nothing but a reformation of these abuses, and restoring the people to their just and constitutional right in the election of Members of Parliament can afford a security against their recurrence, calm the apprehensions of the people, allay their irritated feelings, and prevent those misfortunes in which the nation must inevitably be involved, by an obstinate and infatuated adherence to the present system of corruption and extravagance.

We therefore humbly pray your Royal Highness to assemble parliament as early as possible; and you will be graciously pleased to recommend to their immediate consideration these important matters, and the adoption of measures for abolishing all useless places, pensions and sinecures; for the reduction of our present enormous military establishment; for making every practical reduction in the public expenditures, and restoring to the people their just share and weight in the Legislature.

Signed by order of the Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which his Royal Highness was pleased to make the following answer—

It is with strong feeling of surprize and re-

gret, that I receive this Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled.

Deeply as I deplore the prevailing distress and difficulties of the country, I derive consolation from the persuasion that the great body of his Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding the various attempts which have been made to irritate and mislead them, are well convinced that the severe trials which they sustain with such exemplary patience and fortitude, are chiefly to be attributed to unavoidable causes, and I contemplate with the most cordial satisfaction the efforts of that enlightened benevolence which is so usefully and laudibly exerting itself throughout the Kingdom.

I shall resort, with the utmost confidence to the tried wisdom of Parliament, at the time, which, upon the fullest consideration I have thought the most advisable under the present circumstances of the country; and I entertain a perfect conviction that a firm and temperate administration of the government, assisted and supported by the good sense, public spirit, and loyalty of the nation, will effectually counteract those proceedings, which, from whatever motive they may originate, are calculated to render temporary difficulties the means of producing permanent and irreparable calamity.

After the Court broke up, Lord Viscount Castlereagh came and had an audience of the Prince Regent. In a short time after the Prince partook of an early dinner, and left Carlton-House on his return to Brighton in his travelling carriage, accompanid by Count Munster, the Hanoverian Minister.

*Prices of Stocks, London, Dec. 10.—3 per cent consols, 62 3-8 1-2 5 8 do. for acct. 63 7-8 5-8. The French funds on the Saturday preceding are stated—5 per cents 54-60.—Bank Stock 1135.*

*Falmouth, Dec. 3.—Arrived the Frances, Gordon, from Virginia. Nov. 29th, the Bull Dog, from Virginia.*

*Corn Exchange, London, Dec. 6.—We had a good supply of grain to-day. Wheat was dull and rather cheap. Oats, barley, and beans of the first quality fully support last Wednesday's prices. Other articles are dull and rather cheaper.*

#### EXTRAORDINARY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in New-Jersey, who had lately visited Cape May, to his friend (a member of Congress) in Washington.

" We have had very cold weather. As far as the eye can reach at sea from Cape Island, no water can be seen. Immense quantities of Cod fish have been thrown upon the shore dead—many thousand wagon loads may be got at the seven-mile beach; (a few

miles from the point of Cape May, on the sea shore side,) and the Ducks have suffered so much, and have become so impotent, that a dog will take three or four hundred a day, but they are not eatable, they are so very poor."

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.

#### FROM LA VERA CRUZ.

The schooner Morgiana, Capt. Sampson, is below from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 7th inst. About the latter end of December, an escort arrived there from Mexico, said to have 16,000,000 of dollars under their charge.

The news of the taking of Boquila de Piedras is confirmed by this arrival. The Patriots have taken Nouta, to the North of Boquila.

There were a number of Spanish vessels of war at Vera Cruz.

Flour 20 dollars a barrel.

#### FROM THE BOSTON INTELLIGENCER.

*An extract from a letter of one of our Countrymen to a Gentleman in Boston, containing brief notices of an excursion up the Euphrates and the Tigris, dated January, 1817.*

" Since we parted, I have visited, besides a great number of places further east, the Isle of France, Bombay Damaun, Surat, (Crotchy, Sind, Mandivee,) Muscat in Arabia, Busheer in Persia, Bassora on the Euphrates, Bagdad on the Tigris, and several small towns on the same river. I have kept a journal, but it would be as difficult for any one except myself to decypher it, as to translate the inscriptions upon the bricks from Babylon. Before long, I hope it may be in my power to bring it to you in person, and to explain what you may find unintelligible or imperfect. In the mean time, I send you a very slight and hasty notice of some of the incidents of one of my excursions.

I left the ship and the accompanying vessel under three hearty cheers from both, in a large river boat of the natives. It had a spacious cabin, which was covered with a carpet. I took twenty *trockers*, as they are called, by whom we were dragged night and day at the rate of four miles an hour against the stream and the wind. I took also a mounted howitzer, and four of my own seamen to work it; twelve *seapoys*; a native for a cook; a Persee for a servant, with every thing necessary to make us comfortable.

The great valley of the Euphrates is an extensive plain of alluvial earth. This river I ascended far above its junction with the Tigris, and there endeavoured to pass, by a natural crooked canal, through the neck of land or hardened mud, which separates the two rivers. After forcing the boat over several shoals, and extricating ourselves by the

guidance of the sheep-feeders, from a labyrinth of creeks, we were about equi distant from the two rivers, unable to get our boat one way or the other, in consequence of the water having fallen. This channel is dry in the summer. We were detained two days, and then procured three canoes, in which I embarked with my guide and suit. Our large boat, thus lightened, returned to Bassora.

You may perhaps wish me to be more particular.—The bank of the river, during the journey of the first day, showed some detached pieces of land in strips, which were defended by dykes, watered at pleasure, and rendered very fruitful. On the second day a level waste was presented to our view, which was washed by the floods of the river in spring, and baked to the firmness of brick in the summer. In the course of the third, we passed the head quarters of the most powerful sheik of the desert, near to whose palace of reeds, were extensive dykes of mud and date leaves for ten or twelve miles along the river, an evidence of the stimulating effect of scarcity upon the dormant industry of the Arabs. Here were fields of rice and barley, weaches, almonds, and pistachios in blossom; rude water works to irrigate the land in the lower state of the river; and sufficient demonstrations that this wide spread desert is capable of being converted into a fruitful garden, as in times long past it has been, by the regular efforts of an industrious population. After this day, we saw no more the appearance of cultivation, security or comfort, except here and there some small patches inclosed by mud walls, the poor results of the labours of single families to reclaim from barrenness a portion of the soil for their own subsistence. The general face of the country is flat, with scarcely any vegetation upon it, and but a few scattered wanderers feeding their sheep upon the scanty product of blighted grass, which grows upon the elevated land that bounds the river and its creeks. The habitations of these vagrants are made of mats, or of cloth which is formed of goat hair.—Their condition is extremely wretched, and they are more filthy than any people I ever saw.

After spending four days in our canoes, we reached Coot on the Tigris, a place which has the appearance of a ruined brick kiln half washed down by the rain. Here we discovered high lands far distant in the east, the first we had seen since we entered the river. We were able now to procure some miserable horses; and travelling four days through the desert, we arrived at Bagdad. This route led us principally over baked clay, cracked into innumerable fissures, with now and then a spot of withered grass, where a few stragglers, had their black tents, and fed their sheep and goats. We slept with them, and found such swarms of other guests as soon

dissipated the charm which poetry gives to pastoral life, and left us but little inclined to envy the pleasures of a Chaldean shepherd. Our progress for 40 miles was through the ruins of cities of ancient dates. The rags of decayed walls were frequent, and we often saw solid masses in the bank of the river.—The soil was filled with well burnt bricks, tiles and glass. Such testimonies of departed population, activity, wealth, prosperity, and all the sympathies of domestic and social life, contrasted with the total desolation of the present hour, gave rise to melancholy reflections upon the revolutions of cities and states. Here industry once applied its hand, not only to the attainment of subsistence, but to the perfection of the arts; houses and palaces rose with their comforts and their splendour; enterprise was bold and successful; competition stimulated invention, and multiplied virtue and blessings; hope was prodigal in promises and pleasures; and the glory of the country seemed to be only a vision of increasing brightness. But how are the mighty fallen! The promise and the fulfillment are too mortifying to our pride to permit me to dwell upon the subject, and to prolong the train of thoughts and feelings upon which the mind so naturally enters. A single consolation however is sufficient to revive our conviction of the value of society, and our efforts, that were one nation sinks, many others rise and flourish. If the Euphrates and the Nile mourn, as they flow, over departed greatness, the Thames, the Seine, the Hudson and the Delaware may contemplate along perspective of art, science, glory and enjoyment.

From this course of reflection, I find the transition difficult to the details which still remain for my letter. I cannot however, omit them. The bricks from Babylon, of which I spoke to you in my last, are covered on one side with mortar, and on the other the inscription is clear, and the form of the characters definite. A specimen will be presented to the Boston Athenaeum, one to the Philosophical Society, one to Yale College, and the other will be sent to Washington.—A portion of the reeds, used in the construction of ancient walls, will accompany the Bricks. A friend has procured me a good Chinese Dictionary from the imperial press of Napoleon. After much search, we find several characters nearly, and some exactly corresponding to those on the bricks. The remains of ancient fortifications in the western country bear some resemblance to the ruins through which I passed, except the soil which is collected over the former.—Perhaps by digging deep into them, some discoveries might be made, which would illustrate the origin of what is considered as the aboriginal population of America, at least if the supposi-

tion has any probability that our Indians came from Asia.

Perfect views of the ruins of the place of Nouchizaar, and of Nimrod's Tower, are formed by two of my friends from sketches, and from measurements, which I took on the spot. I shall show them to you hereafter, and you will have almost as good an idea of their external appearance as if you had been there.

I have brought home a pair of Carmania goats in perfect health, which may be of considerable advantage to the country. I have also two date trees in fine preservation, which will be sent to the south."

*From the Charleston Gazette, Feb. 14.*

#### TRIBUTE TO VALOR.

We have been politely favoured with the following letter to Col. Arthur P. Hayne, and Maj. James Gadsden, and their reply to the same—on a VASE being presented, through them, to General Jackson, by the committee appointed by the Ladies of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Feb. 7, 1817.

To Col. Arthur P. Hayne and Major James Gadsden.

GENTLEMEN,

The Ladies of South Carolina, envious to do honor to the Soldier and the Patriot of their native state, whose exploits have irradiated the name of their country, have directed us to present to Major General ANDREW JACKSON, a Silver Vase, of American workmanship, with emblematic devices commemorative of the Battle of New-Orleans. In tendering this tribute to undaunted courage and inflexible patriotism, from those whose approbation gives peculiar value to the offering, we are almost irresistibly led to recount achievements which have won their gratitude and admiration; but we live too near the period of our country's glory, and are too much dazzled with the lustre that illuminates her march to greatness, to trust ourselves with the recital. We would not offend the delicacy of a Soldier.

To the impartial historian we leave the relation of those deeds, which, whilst they excite in the breasts of his countrymen, the proudest exultation, will furnish to posterity a memorable example of distinguished heroism.

We are, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

THOMAS LEE.

THOMAS BENNETT.

J. S. RICHARDSON.

#### THE ANSWER.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8th, 1817.

GENTLEMEN,

In receiving the gift of the Ladies of South Carolina, we have to regret that General Jackson cannot, in person, express his grateful sense of the affectionate tribute and elegant present bestowed on him. Through us, he tenders his acknowledgments for the Vase; the value of which is peculiarly enhanced, as the offering of female generosity. The approbation of the Fair Sex is dear to the Soldier; their smiles en-

liven his courage; their sympathy soothes his wounds; fortune borrows new lustre from their praise.

This act accords with that generosity which has uniformly characterised the Ladies of South Carolina, and is evincive of those virtuous sensibilities and patriotic feelings, not the less amiable because hereditary.

With sentiments of respect,

We remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servants,

A. P. HAYNE,  
JAMES GADSDEN.

THOMAS LEE,

THOMAS BENNETT,

J. S. RICHARDSON,

} Esquires.

*Remarkable Time-Piece.—In 1765, Mr. Norton, of St. John's street, executed for his majesty, agreeable to the directions which he had received, a curious time-piece, of which the following description was given in some of the journals:—“This clock has four faces, the first and principal of which shows true and apparent time, with the rising and setting of the sun every day in the year, by a morning horizon, which consequently shows the lengthening and shortening of the days; it likewise shows the time of the day in several parts of the earth. The second front has a solar system, which shows the motion of the planets in their orbits, according to Copernicus. The third shows the age and different phases of the moon, with the time of the tides at thirty two different sea ports.—The fourth, and last, by a curious retrograde motion in a spiral, shows every day of the month and year, and likewise the months and days of the week, with appropriate emblems. The calculations and numbers for the wheels of the solar system, were given by Dr. Bevis; and the designs for all the dial plates, with the numbers and calculations and mode of performing the moon and tides, by the ingenious Mr. Ferguson.”*

*From the Boston Gazette.*

#### THE SNOW STORM.

GOOD luck! look out—see how it snows!  
And hark how loud old Boreas blows!

Faith 'tis a pelting storm!

How lucky those in these dull scenes,  
Who boast good stock of pork and beans,  
And blazing fire to keep 'em warm!

Oh! what a job to quit warm beds!  
First popping out our chatt'ring heads,  
We snuff the fluid ice;

Draw back—advance—with shrug and shake—  
At length one mighty effort make,  
Off clothes, and jump out in a trice.

Now shiv'ring Pompey scuffs down stairs,  
Peeps out his rueful phiz and swears,  
“De dam wood in de snow!”  
With aching knuckles, long he tries  
To vain to make the bright flame rise,  
Or last night's soaking embers glow

A fine day this—to stay at home,  
And caulk the crannies of the room,  
To "keep the wind away :"  
To oil your locks and list your doors,  
Examine all long-standing scores,  
And send the footman out to pay.

Now, too, should those from storms secure,  
Send forth their portions to the poor,  
Whose basket is but light :  
The boon in this dark hour bestow'd  
Will cheer the widow's low abode,  
And make the orphan's eye look bright.  
How Cornhill\* folks to day will growl,  
Because the weather is so foul,  
And no one opes the door ;  
"Tom ! take those linens—times are hard—  
And mark 'em five cents more per yard ;  
'Twill help the leanness of the drawer."

The grocer, too, a careful wight,  
Who fears an empty till at night,  
Unbungs his rum and gin ;  
" We must do something, this dull day,  
To pay the rent and clear the way ;"  
So pours a strength'ning pail full in.

With joy we all hie home at night,  
And gather round the hearth's bright light,  
Safe from the tempests rage ;  
And there while younkers round us play,  
Laugh, chat and smoke the hours away,  
Or feast upon the varied page.

\* *Cornhill, a street in Boston, consisting principally of Merchants' stores.*

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

COMMUNICATION.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Since the Banks have commenced specie payments the desire to obtain silver and gold seems almost to have ceased; as it is a fact the amount which has been drawn by the citizens of our state is so small as not to be worthy of remark. Some of the officers of the banks have stated, that it has not been one twentieth of what was expected, or what they were prepared to pay as the immediate demand.

This arises no doubt from a patriotic and praiseworthy feeling. No man that is a friend to the prosperity of this country can wish to take from the banks one dollar more than is absolutely necessary to displace the present small bills in circulation; and I trust the merchants will themselves refrain, and discourage others from making large drafts on the Banks for the purpose of *foreign speculation*. 'till they have had a full and fair opportunity of trying the effect of the present meritorious plan they have adopted.

I am not induced to make this remark from any belief that there is any probability of the banks again suspending specie payments, but because I am convinced, if the practice of making large drafts on the banks was commenced, on the plan adopted before the late war, it would, and must necessarily have the effect of curtailing the discounts which the banks are disposed to make, and thereby create a scarcity of money. This would not be politic at a time when we have every reasonable expectation, that through the contemplated liberality of our monied institu-

tions, the present scarcity will soon cease to exist. It is an undoubted fact, that there is a real inconvenience in having a large sum in our possession in specie, when engaged in any commercial operations, a circumstance that rarely happens with any man of business, as he finds paper to answer all the purposes, and to be more convenient than specie. From this cause the amount of specie thrown into circulation will consist mostly of half and quarter dollars and will form a very trifling proportion of the banking capitals.

It would perhaps be the best policy for the banks to remove the small bills from circulation, as soon as possible, by giving public notice that they will redeem them all with specie without delay, and take upon themselves the collection of these bills of the different companies or individuals who issued them. The amount is so small that it would be attended with no great loss or trouble for them to do so. We know that many of the directors of the banks are ready to advocate this plan, why not then adopt it? Once let the public have all the conveniences of "small silver;" and the demand for specie, small as it is, will totally cease and the Eagles and Dollars, &c. allowed to remain undisturbed for ages.

V.

*The Banks of Newark, New-Brunswick, and Trenton, resumed specie payments on the 20th inst.*

*U. S. Branch Bank.*—On Saturday last, the Branch Bank in this city commenced its operations in a spirit of liberality highly honourable to the institution; it discounted notes to the amount of upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. This timely succour, at this pressing moment, will be attended with the most beneficial consequences, and justifies the anticipations which have been so sanguinely entertained and confidently predicted.—E. Post.

*Extract of a letter from a Lieutenant, who was one of the Expedition that sailed from the Chesapeake last summer, under the command of General Mina, dated "Serpent Island, Galvestown Camp, 25th Dec. 1816.*

"This is the first chance I have had to write since I left Port-au-Prince. I am sorry to say a number of brave officers have died of the yellow fever. We are on an island near the main, where I expect we shall remain during the winter months. This Island, only a few months past, was inhabited by wild beasts and serpents. After the capture of Carthagena, Orea, now, governor of this place, made a settlement with about one hundred people of different nations and complexions. He carries on the business of privateering to a very large extent, and is considered not much of a gentleman, for he wants us to join him in preference to the cause we are engaged in, which we will not. I must confess I have seen hard times since I left N. York, and nothing but the glorious cause

embarked in keeps me alive. You well know what money I had when I left you, (which was but little) and I have the mortification to say I have not since received a cent, but live on hope and fair promises. Our general is a fine man and does all in his power to make us comfortable, and says he placed money in the hands of some of the people in the United States, who have since failed.

You no doubt have had very unfavourable impressions of the expedition, but entertain not the least doubt we shall succeed in our expedition. We calculate to have some hard fighting, but the doubloons will pay for all.—As yet we have had no use for our weapons of death, except among ourselves, and I am sorry to see them employed in this way; but such is the fact, for not a week passes by that there are not one or two duels."

"P. S. This Island is head quarters for the Mexican privateers and prizes.—One was sent in a few days since with the small sum of \$200,000. I have not been able to finger any of the Doubloons as yet; expect to when we get to Mexico."—ib.

*From St. Domingo.*—By the arrival yesterday morning, of the schooner *Thomas*, Capt. Dominiek, in 30 days from Jacquemel, we learn that three days previous to her sailing, an order was issued from Port au Prince, by President Petion, to all the commandants of the out ports, to impress for the service of the republic all the seamen that could be had. In consequence of this order, six Indigene schooners that lay at Jacquemel were literally stripped of their crews, all of whom were immediately imprisoned to await the arrival of a large ship: formerly the General Brown of New-York.

It was understood that Petion was about to issue a new currency, the dollar of which was to be 10 per cent. less value than the Spanish milled dollar. Intelligence from Jamaica, the day previous to sailing, states that a reward of *three thousand dollars* was offered by the merchants of Kingston for the person of one Johnson, commander of a Venezuelan privateer, in consequence of his depredations committed on the commerce of the Island.—Com.

*Latest from Europe.*—By the brig *Superior*, 44 days from Bordeaux, Paris papers to the 2d January, containing London dates to the 28th December, have been received. They are filled with accounts of the trials in London of the ringleaders of the late riots.

Gen. Savary had been condemned to death. Associations were forming in Bordeaux for the relief of the distressed poor.

His Majesty had granted 20,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers in the department of Dordonge.

The London Courier of 29th Dec. states,

that the king of Holland had granted permission to export grain from that country, and in consequence, the prices had lowered in England. The "Times" expresses a doubt of this fact.

The Prussian brig *Minerva* arrived in England 7th December, from Dantzig, reports that 30 sail of vessels were loading grain for England when she sailed.

Advices from Marseilles state that vast quantities of grain had arrived in the Mediterranean ports from Genoa and Egypt.

Prices at Bordeaux, Jan. 6—Flour 60 65 fr. Rice 45 a 50. Letters of that date consider those the maximum prices they will obtain.

American gazettes had been received in London to the 30th Nov.

The ship *Belle Leslie*, has arrived at Bordeaux from Charleston, and the ship *Highlander Sheriff*, from New Orleans.

The ship *Tontine* was to sail from Bordeaux for New-York 20th January.

Capt. Pastorius has despatches from our minister at Spain to our government.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the Court of King's Bench, this morning, Mr. Marriott prayed the judgment of the Court against Lord Cochrane, who was convicted at the last Surrey Assizes, of making his escape from the King's Bench Prison.—His Lordship immediately entered the Court, which was exceedingly crowded, accompanied by Mr. Brooks, of the Strand.—Mr. Jones, the Marshal of the King's Bench, at whose instance Lord Cochrane was prosecuted, put in a very long affidavit, in answer to certain imputations which his Lordship, in his address to the Jury, at the trial, had thrown out against him. After Messrs. Marriott and Gurney had been heard, on the part of the prosecution, the Court sentenced his Lordship to pay a fine of One Hundred Pounds to the King.

Westminster Hall was full of people, who cheered his Lordship as he passed through them.

Lord Cochrane refused to pay the fine, and has been in consequence, sent to the King's Bench Prison. On his way a scuffle ensued between the crowd and the constables, in which, it is said, his Lordship was struck by one of the latter.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The American ship *Electra*, captain Williams, just arrived in the river Thames from Philadelphia, has brought back about 50,000*l.* value in British manufactures, which could not be sold in the United States for one half of their original cost in this country. Another American ship, the *Caroline Ann*, arrived at Liverpool recently, from New-York, with a considerable quantity of British manufactures.

By a letter from the agent to Lloyd's, it

appears that a violent gale has occurred on the coast of Italy, which has done some damage. The Arnewell, Baird, from Alexandria, and the Amelia, Bryce, bound to Baltimore, were driven ashore at Leghorn during a gale on the 12th ult.

We understand that the subscription for lightening the streets of Glasgow with gas, amounted on Monday last, to nearly 10,000*l.*

Mrs. Clarke, the wife of Mr. Clarke, of the Sheffield Theatre, was unfortunately burnt to death on Friday last, from her clothes taking fire by the candle accidentally falling at the time she was employed in ornamenting a muslin dress; she immediately rushed into the street, the flames gained new vigour from the air, and in a few moments the unhappy woman was one terrific blaze, from the ground to a considerable height above her head.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Count Montgelas, minister from Bavaria, has received from the Emperor of Austria a gold snuff box, enriched with diamonds and brilliants, and adorned with his Majesty's portrait: its value is estimated at about 30,000 florins.

A deluge has happened on the frontiers of China, at Kiachta. The disaster produced by the inundation surpasses any thing ever seen in those countries.

The collection at Warsaw for erecting a monument to Prince Poniatowski already amounts to 190,915 florins.

The Emperor of Russia is expected to be present at the opening of the Polish Congress, which will ratify the new code of legislation.

We hear, but cannot vouch for its authenticity, that count Dillon (the favorite of the late king of Wurtemburg, who left him a handsome legacy) grand master of the establishment of the Queen dowager Matilda of Wurtemburg, has been shot in a duel by an officer who had obtained by the count's interest a place at the palace of Asperg. Count Dillon is an Irishman by birth.

On the 5th Nov. another note, couched in very strong terms, was delivered to the magistrates of Frankfort, by the ministers of the four allied powers respecting the prohibition issued on the 8th of July, by which the Jews are debarred from purchasing houses.

FRANCE.—The French Chamber of Peers, after having heard the report of a commission appointed to examine the project of a law relative to donations in favor of ecclesiastical establishments, agreed to the law by a majority of 185 to 11.

Two propositions have been submitted to the chamber, which has resolved to entertain them—The first is to decide that in future the chamber will not hear written speeches, except reports of commissions, and motions. This is a very proper measure. Nothing is so fatiguing as the manner adopted by the French chambers, of reading speeches. No one replies on the instant.

Three weeks have sometimes elapsed before any reply is given, and by that time the original speech to which it purports to be an answer is forgotten.—And in three cases out of six the speech is not written by the Speaker! This was so notorious, that a person in a French paper advertised to write speeches *pro and con.* He was on

one occasion, employed by members of different parties, one a *citra* and the other an *ultra.* By mistake, however, he delivered the wrong one to each, so that when the *citra* mounted the tribune, he began a speech against himself, and vice versa the *ultra* did the same.

The second proposition submitted to the chamber of Peers is to allow the names of the Peers speaking to be inserted in the Journals. Hitherto their names did not transpire. We heard of the first *opinant* and second *opinant.*

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Our private letters from Paris mention, that the king is much indisposed. The gout, we apprehend, has returned, and his majesty was not able to hold a levee last Monday. But no dangerous symptoms have manifested themselves.

*Corn Exchange, Dec. 6.*—There was but little doing in the wheat trade this morning, and prices are 2*s* per quarter cheaper; barley was also very heavy sale, at a decline of full 2*s* per quarter; the supply of oats being considerable, and the demand comparatively small, sales were dull at a decline of 2*s* per quarter; beans are also 2*s* per quarter lower. In other articles there is no alteration.

*American Squadron.*—Our Falmouth correspondent states the receipt of intelligence announcing that Commodore Chauncey and the American squadron called off Algiers, but were not permitted to come to anchor.—The Dey sent off word that if the American or any other squadron or vessel of war attempted to anchor, he would fire into them; in consequence of which information the Americans immediately took on board their consul. The misunderstanding between the two powers is thought to be very serious.

Dec. 13.—*Corn Exchange.* Our Market was well supplied this morning with all kinds of grain: Foreign, 68*s* a 78*s*; fine do 110*s* a 116*s*; English Wheat, 74*s* a 78*s*; fine do 86*s*.

Another paper same date, says:

Although there have been no arrivals of any grain since Monday, what remained over from Wednesday's market, was dull sale this morning. English Wheat, per quarter, 88 to 112; American Flour, pr bbl. of 196 lb. 67 to 70*s*.

We have received Sydney Gazettes to the 10th of March. The wheat harvest had failed at New South Wales, but the failure was attributed more to neglect of tillage than severity of the season.

Dec. 14.—We regret to find the price of corn continues to advance in the Irish markets; but its decline in England and on the continent, when known in Ireland, we expect, will produce a favourable effect in that country.

Dec. 17.—*Earl Stanhope.*—Died at his seat at Chevening, in Kent, on Sunday night, Charles Stanhope, Earl Stanhope.

Dec. 18.—We received this morning the

New-York papers to a very late date, the 25th of last month inclusive.

An important communication was received by letters from Rotterdam of the 8th instant. They state that the Dutch Government have finally determined that all sorts of grain may be exported duty free.—The consequence was, that all the best sorts of wheat were immediately bought up at an advanced price; but the probable quantity from Rotterdam, for exportation, would not exceed 1000 lasts.

**Dec. 26.**—The Board of Customs have been instructed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to allow, under the peculiar circumstances of the country, the importation of American flour into the several ports of Ireland.

Lord Cochrane's fine of 100*l.* or 24,000 pence, was paid in the following manner—85*l.* in bank notes, 5*l.* in silver, and 10*l.* in copper.

**Dec. 27.**—The Duke of Wellington arrived in town last night, accompanied by Lord Arthur Hill.

Lord Lascelles, it is supposed, will be called up to the House of Peers by writ of summons, before a general election takes place, for his lordship would certainly not be returned again for Yorkshire, without the strenuous assistance from the independent interest.

**French Funds**—Five per cent 55*f.*; actions of the bank, 112*f.* 50*c.*

**Exchange on London**—25 *fr.* 5*c.*

**PARIS, Dec. 28.**

An Envoy from the Dey of Egypt is at this time at Marseilles, to receive and superintend the arrival of the corn which is expected from Egypt and other places.

**COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26.**

According to a letter from Tangier, of the first October, the corn harvest in the empire of Morocco has been uncommonly productive, but the exportation of corn is prohibited.

**BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.**

Mr. Pyke, of Flanders, in a speech delivered on the 6th, in the assembly of the States, said, that the crop of wheat, barley, rye, and oats, had not been less abundant this year in almost all the provinces than in common years.

**VIENNA, Nov. 6.**

Jerome Bonaparte, who, with his wife, is still at Hamburg, with Madame Murat, has received by express, from his brother-in-law, the present king of Wurtemberg, the notification of the death of his father-in-law, and it is said at the same time, received an invitation to return into the kingdom of Wurtemberg, if he wishes it. It is, however, supposed that he will not accept of this invitation, having lately purchased large estates in this empire (among others, the lordship of Wald, near St. Polten, which belonged to Count Zuck.) His wife who was pre-

maturely delivered a few days ago, is dangerously ill.

**Specie Payments.** The Collector of the Revenue has this day received a letter from CHARLES B. COCHRAN, Esq. Chairman of the Committee, appointed by the different Banks in this city, informing him, that "it was unanimously resolved, that the several Banks in Charleston will resume SPECIE payments from and after the 20th inst."—*Char. Pat. Feb. 15.*

*From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 22.*

The Senate were occupied during the greater part of a long sitting yesterday in discussing the bill for enforcing the national obligations of the country, which was finally recommitted, without the decision of any question indicative of the sense of the Senate on its principle. The proceedings on that and other subjects under consideration will be given in our next.

**BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.**

**Fire.**—On Thursday morning last, a fire was discovered in the celebrated tavern at Havre-de-Grace, kept by Mr. James Gilbert, which was entirely consumed, with all the furniture. Gen. Brown and several other passengers narrowly escaped with their lives—and only escaped by leaping from the second story windows.—The general first discovered the blaze and alarmed the lodgers.—He then attempted to return, for the purpose of securing his effects, but was prevented by the fire and smoke from so doing. Destitute of clothing he escaped through the windows—his baggage was entirely consumed, amounting in value, it is believed, to about one thousand dollars. A lady passenger, we are sorry to relate, received considerable injury from the blaze. The amount of property destroyed, is estimated from fifteen to seventeen thousand dollars. The flame is supposed to have been occasioned by some burning coals falling from the lower floor into the cellar, which was filled with combustible materials.—General Brown is now in this city.

**CONGRESS.**

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21.**

Mr. Jackson offered the following resolution which he stated grew out of the report made a few days ago by the committee on the part of this House on the subject.

**Resolved,** That a committee be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to notify the Hon. James Monroe, of his election to the office of President of the United States for the ensuing four years; and that the Speaker of the House cause a simi-

lar notice to be given to the Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins of his election to the office of Vice President of the United States for the same term.

The resolution being read, was agreed to and a committee appointed accordingly.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the secretary of the Navy, transmitting 200 copies of the register of the officers of the navy, for the use of the members of the House.

Mr. M'Lean, made an unsuccessful motion to take up the bill to open and cut a road from the Tennessee line, through the Chickasaw country, &c. when

The House proceeded to the order of the day, being the proposition to repeal the

#### INTERNAL TAXES.

The question first under consideration was the motion make by Mr. Mills yesterday, and pending when the House adjourned, to reduce the duty on brown sugar, coffee, bohea and souchong teas, imported spirits and one or two other articles, one half.

Mr. Mills opposed the general repeal contemplated by the original resolution and advocated his amendment; expressing his reasons at large for approving a steady but moderate system of internal taxation, as well a direct tax on lands, &c. as others, and particularly on ardent spirits and articles of luxury. When he had concluded,

Mr. Thomas, of Ten. for the purpose of coming to a decision on the question, and foreseeing no termination to the present discussion, demanded the previous question on the resolution.

The question was then "Shall the previous question be now taken?" and decided in the negative—ayes 36.

Mr. Thomas then moved that the resolution be postponed to the 2d day of March—which was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yea 82—nays 73.

So the subject was laid on the table for this session.

The following bills from the Senate, viz. the bill to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory; the bill to provide for reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court; the bill respecting the transportation of persons of colour, for sale, or to be held to labor; and the bill to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the Vine and the Olive; were severally twice read and referred; and

The amendments of the Senate to the bill concerning the navigation of the U. States, were read and referred.

The following engrossed bills were severally read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, to wit: the bill

making provision for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1817; the bill making additional appropriations to defray the expenses of the army and militia during the late war; the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1817; the bill freeing from postage, hereafter, all letters and packets to and from James Madison; the bill supplementary to the act further to amend the several acts for the establishment of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments; the bill to repeal the act providing for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war; the bill concerning the compensation of the District Attorney for the district of Massachusetts; and the bill to authorize the extension of the Columbian turnpike within the District of Columbia.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Jackson in the chair, on the bill concerning invalid Pensioners, and the bill granting a pension to Com. Richard Taylor; which, having been considered and gone through, were reported to the House with amendments; and, with the amendments, severally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole house made some days ago, on sundry bills connected with different branches of the military establishment.

The one first taken up, was the bill authorizing the establishment of a national armory on the Ohio river or its branches.

This bill gave rise to considerable discussion, turning principally on the expediency of authorizing an additional armory at this time: in which the bill was opposed by Mr. Yancey, on the ground of its partiality to the west, and denying a similar establishment to the south; and by Mr. Smith of Md. who moved the indefinite postponement of the bill; also, by Mr. Cady and Mr. Pickering. It was advocated by Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Harrison, Lowndes, Huger and M'Lean.

The motion for postponing the bill indefinitely was finally carried—ayes 70; so the bill was rejected.

The House then proceeded to consider the succeeding reports, on the bill to amend the act making further provision for military services during the late war; on the bill respecting the pay and emoluments of brevet officers; and on the bill concerning the invalids of the revolutionary war, and the widows and children of the militia and of the soldiers of the army during the late war—The two first bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and some discussion ensuing on the details of the bill last named, a motion was made to postpone the same indefinitely when

The House adjourned.